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Milan, December 17. N. S.

General Visconti is returned hither from visiting the Quarters of those Troops which lie in the Mantuan and Parmesan. They write from Turin, That the British and Spanish Envoys are gone to Genoa, in order to hasten the Embarkation of the Forces intended for the Service in Spain; and to confer with Sir Thomas Dilks on other Matters of Moment. Count Cifuentes will be also there, to assist on that Occasion. Letters from Final say, That the greatest Part of the Forces which are to serve in Catalonia are arrived there; but the Weather has been so ill, that they could not embark. Advices from Genoa inform us of the Arrival of the Duke of Tursis in that Port, with a Squadron of Gallies under his Command; and that a Galley of this Republick was ordered to go to Antibes, and receive on board the Duke and Dutcheſs of St. Pierre. They add, That a French Privateer, a Vessel of and for Florence from Tunis, and two Genoese Ships laden with Corn, bound for Cagliari, from Leghorn, had suffered Shipwreck in the Gulph of Fuorenſo, on the Coast of Corsica; but that all the Men of each Ship were saved. The Count of Castelbarco has taken Possession of the Government of Mantua, which is conferr'd on him by the Emperor.

Vienna, Dec. 21. The Cardinal of Saxe-Zits is returned hither from Presburgh, and has given his Imperial Majesty an Account of his Negotiation with the Deputies of that Part of Hungary which has continued in the Obedience of the House of Austria, and laid before his Majesty the Measures which appeared to that Assembly most proper for attaining an Accommodation with the Malecontents. We hear from Bohemia, That the Levies for the Imperial Army go on with great Success; and that the Youth through all Parts of that Kingdom discover much Eagerness to come into the Service. 'Tis advis'd from Upper Hungary, That a Body of 4000 Malecontents had lately attempted to pass the Waag; but that the melting of the Snows had swelled the River to so great an Height, that they found a Passage over it impracticable; whereupon they retired. The Malecontents on this Side the Danube having appeared frequently in great Bodies before the Lines on the Frontiers of Austria, and seemed to threaten a new Irruption into this Dutchy, all necessary Precautions are taken against such an Attempt. The Places situated along the Lines have Orders to give a Signal in case of an Attack; upon which Notice the Troops quartered in these Parts are to march and face the Enemy, while the Inhabitants of the Country retire to Places of Refuge and

Safety. Count Palfi, Ban of Croatia, is at present in the Isle of Schutt, where he is giving the necessary Directions for the Defence of that Country: After the Dispatch of which Affair he is expected at this Court.

Berne, Dec. 24. The Diet of Langenthal is ended, and the Deputies are returned home. Before that Assembly broke up, a Deputation was sent to the French Ambassador at Soleure, with a Representation, containing in Substance, That they were very sorry to find the King of France continued not only ill satisfied with the Decision of the Affair of Neufchatel, but that he seemed resolved upon doing Acts of Hostility against that Country, for the Sentence lately given by the Tribunal there, whose Sovereignty he had himself acknowledged: That the Canton of Berne, by their Alliance of Combourgeoisie with Neufchatel, was obliged to assist those of Neufchatel in case of Necessity; and that as Neufchatel had been acknowledged for above Three Ages to be a Part of Switzerland, and particularly by France in the Treaty of 1663. the Peace of that Country could not be disturb'd without troubling that of all the Helvetick Body: That therefore they hoped his Majesty would be pleased to take off the late Interdiction of Commerce between France and the Countries of Neufchatel and Vallangin, and let them remain in Peace; without which, they were apprehensive that great Troubles would arise in Switzerland. The Ambassador replied, That he did not yet know the Intentions of his Majesty upon the Subject of Neufchatel; but that he could assure them, That, in case the King his Master should think fit to punish those of Neufchatel for the crying Injustice (as he term'd it) which they had done to his Subjects, he did not intend thereby to alarm any of the Cantons, nor to disturb the Peace of their Country: But that he would send their Memorial to Court, and let them know his Majesty's Mind thereupon. This Answer of the French Ambassador makes Count Metternich stand upon his Guard. He has demanded 2000 Men more of this Canton for the Defence of Neufchatel; and we hope the Affair will be soon dispatched to his Satisfaction. The British and Dutch Ministers have back'd his Demand with a Memorial, to encourage them to take speedy and effectual Measures for the Preservation of Neufchatel, and all Switzerland, in this important Conjunction.

Hamburg, Dec. 30. We hear from the Court of Prussia, That his Majesty has commanded 5000 Men to march from Stettin, and take their Winter Quarters in that Part of Pomerania which belongs to the Electorate of Brandenburg. The Resident from that King to the Magistracy of this City is returned